NEW ZEALAND LIBRARIES

Official Bulletin of the New Zealand Library Association

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EDITORIAL.

THE Conference held during February was a marked success, and all delegates and members departed from Nelson with a feeling of hard work well done and stimulation for the future. No words are too high for the hospitality extended to us by those on the spot. In particular, if a distinction must be made, the work of Mr. J. Fitz-Gerald, who acted as the Association's agent in Nelson, and took charge of the local arrangements, must be mentioned. Mr. Fitz-Gerald is this year President of the Nelson Institute, and his year of office in this capacity has set a standard which those who follow him will find it difficult to emulate. A full report of the business done will be furnished in the printed proceedings, work on which is already under way, but it will be some time before they can be passed to the printer. In the meantime, in order to avoid duplication of reports, little reference is made to the Conference in this issue, and it is hoped that the printed Proceedings will be taken as an adequate report of what occurred. There was a very satisfactory attendance at the Conference, libraries of all classes being represented, and noteworthy features of the occasion were talks by Mr. Geoffrey T. Alley, the newly appointed Director of the Country Library Service on "Country Libraries, 1938," and Misses Kathleen Harvey and Dorothy Neal on various aspects of junior library work. In addition, seminar discussions provided an opportunity for the discussion of current problems, too detailed for convenient consideration by the full Conference. A criticism which has been brought forward, and which seems a just one, is that the seminars were too many in number, too short in time, and that they should have each been considering a definite motion to which amendments could have been moved, in order to keep the discussion fairly formal, so that some recommendation might have been produced as an outcome.

BRANCHES AND SECTIONS.

GENERAL.

The question of the functions of Branches and Sections was discussed at Conference, and is to be considered by each Branch and Section, and a report furnished to ascertain whether or not the functions of affiliated bodies should be standardized to some extent, or whether it is wise at present for them to develop along their own individual lines as an experiment. Reports were furnished by Branches and by the Section to Conference, and were received.

CANTERBURY.

The annual meeting was held on the 2nd March at the Canterbury Public Library, when the report for the first year was presented by the Chairman, Mr. A. Brettell, and many points discussed. The election of officers for 1938 resulted: Chairman: Mr. A. Brettell; deputy-chairman: Mr. R. W. Flintoff; honorary secretary-treasurer: Miss Leslie Callaway; committee: Dr. J. Guthrie, Messrs. E. J. Bell, C. W. Collins, W. H. Ford, T. Kirton and W. C. Prosser.

On the 23rd March the first ordinary meeting of the session will be held at the Opawa Public Library.

WELLINGTON.

By an error the report of the Wellington Branch, published on page 50 of "New Zealand Libraries," N.S. Vol. I., No. 7, February, 1938, omitted the name of Mr. W. W. Mason, Librarian of the Hutt Valley Technical High School, who was re-elected to a seat on the Committee. We regret the omission.

UNIVERSITY AND RESEARCH SECTION.

On 22nd and 23rd February at Dunedin the four University librarians of New Zealand held their second Conference, under the auspices of the University Senate. Among the topics discussed were: cards of introduction for members of one library visiting another; specialization in keeping files of calendars of the world's universities, so that not only would all desirable sets of calendars be kept somewhere in the country, but also each librarian would be able to discard all calendars for which he was not responsible; bibliographical specialization; union list of serials, and a union catalogue. The last three projects were considered in relation to proposals made by Standing Committees of the N.Z.L.A., and the university librarians agreed on what advance action they could take pending the development of the various schemes by the N.Z.L.A.

GENERAL NEWS.

Indian Library Association.

A report on the working of the Indian Library Association for the period from 1st April, 1935, to the 30th September, 1937, has been received. The Indian Library Association is not yet as firmly established as our own; its total membership totalling only 88, in the following categories: individual members, 62; life members, 4; subscribing institute, 1; affiliated associations, 8; libraries 13. The second all India Library Conference was held in the Easter of 1935, in Lucknow. Among the schemes which are at present being considered is Training in Librarianship, a resolution having been passed to the effect "That this Conference recommends to the Council consideration of the minimum qualifications for a certificate of training required of trained librarians and that the Council should take steps to encourage the provision of facilities for such training, keeping in view the demand for trained librarians." Further subjects occupying the attention of Conference were a union catalogue of scientific periodicals, a scheme for inter-loan, the inclusion of a short course of librarianship in the curriculum of training institutions, improving the pay and prospects of librarians, maintaining a register of trained librarians and requesting authorities of all kinds of libraries to appoint trained persons only to the posts of librarians, compilation of a list of Indian publications, etc.

South Australia.

The reports of the emissaries of the Carnegie Corporation, "New Zealand Libraries," "Libraries in Canada," "Libraries in the West Indies," etc., are becoming familiar documents and valuable ones. The South Australian Government recently commissioned a further enquiry to be made into the system of management of libraries maintained or assisted by the State of South Australia. Mr. A. Grenfell Price, C.M.G., D.Litt., accepted the task of formulating a report. He was in Wellington only a few weeks ago and immediately on his return sent over a copy of the report which he had made out. In form it is very similar to reports commissioned by the Carnegie Corporation. It is an admirable, incisive piece of work, analysing the situation in South Australia very critically in the light of the report on Australian Libraries, giving local reactions to the report, analysing the outlook of the Carnegie surveyors, commenting on the progress of libraries overseas, of feeling against the professional librarian, recommending trained librarianship, going in detail into the position of school libraries and children's libraries services in various parts of the Commonwealth, and strongly recommending that school libraries should be linked with State library services. Dr. Price goes at length into the question of special libraries, shop libraries (a far less misleading term and perhaps a more accurate one than commercial libraries or twopenny libraries) and gives a most interesting paragraph on the subject of Association book buying. Other subjects such as extension work are of course dealt with, and there is a special section on the co-ordination of State library services. The whole report is an admirable piece of work, and Dr. Price is to be congratulated upon it. It is to be hoped that the Government of South Australia will give this report full and careful attention. If it does so, developments arising out of it should create more than one landmark in the library development of South Australia.

Advertisement.

Miss Laura Dromgool of the Central Public Library, Auckland, who has recently catalogued and classified the library of the Sacred Heart Convent, Remuera, as a spare time occupation, is anxious to obtain a copy of the Dewey Decimal Tables for the Convent. The latest edition is not necessary, but an earlier one would probably be more suitable for the purpose. Anyone who has an edition of the Tables to dispose

of, should communicate with Miss Dromgool at the above address, giving particulars as to date, condition and price.

Examination Results.

At the December examinations of the Library Association, London (held in New Zealand in January of this year), the following candidates were successful in passing the Elementary Examination: Miss G. M. Bearsley, Mr. H. D. Erlam, Miss J. Moore (Wellington Public Libraries). Miss E. D. King-Mason (Reference Library, Town Hall, Auckland), Miss J. S. Wright (Canterbury Public Library) and Mrs. M. Whitaker (Levin Public Library) were all successful in passing the Cataloguing Section of the Intermediate Examination.

Personal.

Mr. F. A. Sandall, B.A., Dip.Ed., who has been acting-Assistant Librarian at the Canterbury University College Library, has been appointed Librarian of Massey Agricultural College, Palmerston North.

Mr. W. E. Linton, formerly of the National Library of Ireland and Deputy-Librarian of the West Hartlepool Public Library, who retired in 1936 and came to New Zealand to live, has accepted appointment as acting-Assistant Librarian, Canterbury University College, until the return of Miss G. L. O. Jeffreys at the end of next September.

Miss M. Barter, a member of the staff of the Canterbury Public Library, has resigned.

INSTRUCTIONAL COLUMN

CATALOGUING—*Continued.*

By E. B. Ellerm, Librarian, Leys Institute, Auckland.

Further notes are given in regard to the title entry as follows:—

Reprints With Two Title-Pages: When a reprint includes, in addition to its own title-page, a reproduction of that of the original, follow the title-page of the reprint, and mention the other in a note, giving place and date of publication and quoting the title if it differs from that of the reprint.

Title-page Wanting: When the title page is lost, supply the title from some bibliographical source, citing the authority in a note.

Edition: Consider the statement specifying the edition as part of the title. It is to be given in the language of the book, and in the order of the title-page, except that customary abbreviations may be used.

Different Editions Represented in the Same Set: When volumes in a set are of different editions, specify the various editions in a note or in contents, not in the title.

IMPRINT, COLLATION, SERIES NOTE.

Place of Publication: After the title give the place or places of publication in the language of the title.

Publisher: After the name of the place give the name of the publisher in the language of the title.

Place of Printing: After the place of publication and publisher, the place of printing and printer may be given, if different. This is more generally added in the case of rare or old books.

Date: Give the date found on the title-page. When there is no imprint insert in brackets the date of the year of publication, if it can be ascertained; if uncertain, give approximately.

Collation: Give all items of collation, *i.e.*, in this order:—(1) volumes or pages, (2) illustrations, (3) size.

(1) Volumes or pages.—give the number of volumes, or of pages if there is only one volume.

Paging.—indicate the number of pages by giving the last number of each paging.

(2) Illustrations, etc.—give illustrations in the following order:—frontispiece, illustrations, plates, photographs, portraits, maps, plans, facsimiles, tables, diagrams. Give the number of plates, maps, etc., when it can be easily ascertained.

Atlases: Atlases which accompany any given work are not as a rule to be catalogued separately. After imprint and collation write:—and atlas.

Contents: Give contents of books containing several works by the same author, works by several authors, works on several subjects, or a

single work on a number of distinct subjects, especially if the collective title does not sufficiently describe them.

Notes: Add notes when necessary to explain the title or to correct any misapprehension to which it might lead.

Analytical Entries: Analytical entries may be made, under author and title, for distinct parts of works or collections, whether with or without separate title pages.

Capitals: Initial capital letters are to be used for names of persons, personifications, places and bodies; for substitutes for proper names, and for adjectives derived from these names; and for the first word of the title of a book. In all doubtful cases avoid the use of capitals.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(In the last issue we printed a letter from Mr. J. O. Wilson, A.L.A., of the General Assembly Library, with regard to Mr. A. D. Cunningham's article on New Zealand subject headings, printed in the January issue of "New Zealand Libraries." This month we print a letter from Miss Alice Woodhouse, Reference Librarian of the Alexander Turnbull Library, together with Mr. Cunningham's reply.)

Sir,—

Mr. Cunningham's article on New Zealand subject headings in the January number of "New Zealand Libraries" makes some useful suggestions for cataloguers of New Zealand material, but the headings he gives for the period subdivisions of New Zealand history do not seem quite the most suitable. "Missionary influence" extended beyond 1840, and many settlement schemes were put into practice after 1850. The heading "colonization companies and settlement schemes" in itself seems rather too general. What readers usually want is the history of some particular settlement or of a certain province, and as these must therefore have headings of their own, a reference can be made from New Zealand History saying "See also names of special settlements and subdivision History under names of Provinces." The place for the Maori wars is also a question on which there is likely to be a difference of opinion. In the Turnbull Library catalogue they are made a subdivision under Maoris—"Maoris—Wars"—with a cross-reference from New Zealand—History.

The history of New Zealand falls so naturally into certain periods that it is surely better to use the names and dates of these periods as subdivisions of History, and also, if desired, of Description and travel. The list would be something as follows:—

Early period, 1642-1839.
Crown colony period, 1840-1852.
Provincial government period, 1853-1876.
General government period (colony), 1877-1907.
General government period (Dominion), 1907.

Yours faithfully,
ALICE WOODHOUSE.

Sir,—

May I be permitted through your columns to thank Miss Woodhouse and Mr. Wilson for their helpful criticisms of the article "New Zealand Subject Headings." Both Miss Woodhouse and Mr. Wilson have brought forward some very useful suggestions and corrected me on several points regarding the suggested subdivisions of New Zealand history, for which I am grateful. Being a comparatively recent "importation" to New Zealand, I have to plead guilty of not being quite as conversant with the various phases of New Zealand history as I might be!

I should like if I may to deal with the points brought forward by Miss Woodhouse and Mr. Wilson seriatim.

In regard to the subdivision "Period of missionary influence," Mr. Wilson says that he does not think that this is necessary. I am not entirely in agreement, as, although I am not aware of any work that has been published so far, which is limited to this particular aspect of New Zealand history, I do not feel certain that such a work might not be published in the future. While it may be contended that a work of this description would be entered under the heading "Missions—New Zealand," I think that, if the influence of the missionaries on the history of the period was in any way emphasized, an additional entry under New Zealand—History—Period of Missionary influence, or some other such subdivision of New Zealand history would be justified. Miss Woodhouse points out that the period of missionary influence extended to 1850; therefore the subdivision should read: New Zealand—History—Period of Missionary influence, 1814-1850.

Both Miss Woodhouse and Mr. Wilson agree that the subdivision "Colonial companies and settlement schemes" is unnecessary and suggest

that a reference is all that is required, but I am still of the opinion that, if a general treatise of early colonial schemes were published, an entry under New Zealand — History — Colonization companies and settlement schemes would be helpful. Miss Woodhouse prefers to refer to particular schemes, but this would not hold good in the case of a work covering a number of schemes unless the book was entered separately under each scheme mentioned. I would prefer to reverse the process and refer from individual schemes to general treatises (e.g., New Zealand company (second), 1837-1850. See also New Zealand—History—Colonization companies and settlement schemes.) While references from the specific to the general are not encouraged as a rule, in many cases this method is justified if it is wished to reduce the number of entries for the same work.

I am entirely in agreement with Miss Woodhouse in preferring the heading "Maoris—Wars" to "New Zealand — History — Maori Wars," and the first is the heading used in the Auckland Public Library. I gave preference to the second heading because I thought (probably erroneously) that it would be more acceptable to small libraries, but I am of the opinion that, if a library has other material on the Maoris, it is better to enter *all* material on the Maoris together. The fact that the General Assembly Library prefers to put material on the Maori Wars under New Zealand history shows that there is a divergence of opinion in that respect. It is, of course, permissible to enter a work under both headings, but in my opinion inadvisable, the reference from one to the other being sufficient. I am obliged to Mr. Wilson for pointing out that the dates should be "1843-1872." The subdivision should therefore read: Maori Wars, 1843-1872, or as I prefer it the heading should be Maoris—Wars —1843-1872.

Taking advantage of Miss Woodhouse's and Mr. Wilson's criticisms as far as I am able, I suggest that the undernoted subdivisions (with references) be substituted for those given in "New Zealand Libraries" in January:—

New Zealand—History—to 1840.
—Period of missionary influence, 1814-1850.
See also Missions — New Zealand.
—Colonization companies and settlement schemes, 1822-1850.
See also names of individual colonization companies and settlement schemes (e.g., New Zealand company (second), 1837-1853).
—Crown colony period, 1840-1853.
—Period of Provincial government, 1853-1876.
—Maori Wars. See Maoris — Wars—1843-1872.
—1876-1907.
—20th century.

I should like finally to point out that the list of subdivisions in "New Zealand Libraries" was only intended as tentative, and not as a list of subdivisions requiring no adjustment. As mentioned earlier, my knowledge of New Zealand history is as yet scanty, and I had no intention of being didactic in that respect.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

A. D. CUNNINGHAM.

LIBRARY EQUIPMENT.

By C. W. Collins, M.A., A.B.L.S., F.L.A.

I have been asked to write a brief article on library equipment. Since the subject is so wide, I shall comment on only a few points, which are likely to concern small as well as large libraries. If there is any demand, I may be permitted to treat other items of library equipment later. There are tricky points to watch, for example, concerning shelves and fittings, book-trucks, display stands, catalogue cabinets and lighting fixtures, not to mention book-stacks and other special equipment which is not yet known in New Zealand outside one or two larger libraries.

DATE STAMPS.

Many libraries, large as well as small, allow the "Date due" slips inside the covers of books to look very untidy. Clumsy band daters are used, and the impressions are scattered over two columns and twice as many horizontal lines as necessary. Often they have to be done twice, as the first attempt is upside down. In my opinion such slovenliness is a very bad advertisement as well as being wasteful. The staff, often comprising voluntary workers, cannot be fully blamed, if the usual type of date-stamp is used, as even the smallest size is awkward. But

there is a dater on the market which is easy to use, cannot turn upside down, looks neater, and gives not only the three-letter abbreviation for the month, but the year as well (a definite advantage in many libraries). A little metal clip fits on to the end of a pencil, with a holder set at a convenient angle. Rubber type for the days of the month, month and year, and the letters of the alphabet (for assistants' initials, etc.) is kept neatly in a grooved case, and the required date is set easily each morning. Different coloured pencils may indicate "to-day's date," "7 days," "14 days," or whatever is required. With such neat date stamps always at hand, it is convenient to use them in many library records; if the stamp is used instead of a tick for checking the arrival of periodicals, extra information which is likely to be very useful is given automatically. These clips cost 50 cents each (Catalogue No. 320-BH), and a set of type lasting several years costs 70 cents (Catalogue No. 320-D) from Demco Library Supplies, 114 South Carroll Street, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A. This and other firms offer also variant sets of date stamps, but I have found the style described above quite the best.

BOOK SUPPORTS:

If shelves are to be tidy, with all books upright and neatly flush with the front edge, book supports are necessary. Only on specially made steel stacks can the best supports of all be fitted. For ordinary shelves, however, a good support can be obtained in New Zealand, from the Precision Engineering Co., Ltd., 77 Kent Terrace, Wellington. The cost was 9/- a dozen in 1935, but may be more now, and various finishes can be supplied. Special features of this support are: (1) As well as the tongue projecting under the book, there is a narrow flap in the opposite direction which prevents the weight of the books from tipping the support over; (2) the top of the upright post is curled outward from a semi-circle of 1 inch diameter; this both protects books as they are inserted at the end of the row and prevents the support from being lost between two books and causing pages to be crumpled as another book is pushed in over it; and (3) a baize pad on the base can be supplied if required to prevent any scratching on highly polished shelves.

ELECTRIC STYLUS PENCIL.

Classification numbers and other marks are often written on the backs of books by pen, and special black or white ink. The white, especially, is liable to wear off, unless the back is carefully dried and lacquered. A permanent mark may be made by the use of an electric stylus pencil, which makes the impression from a roll of transfer paper with its hot point. Several firms sell such pencils, one being Library Bureau (Division of Remington Rand, Inc.), 205 East 42nd Street, New York. The pencil costs $2.50 and rolls of white or black transfer paper are $1.25 each, or less in numbers. Genuine gold leaf transfer is more costly. The rolls last for a very long time. As American voltages are about 110-125, a transformer costing a few shillings is necessary to adapt the pencil to New Zealand voltages.

PERIODICALS FOR THE SMALL LIBRARY

By Ernest J. Bell, Chief Librarian, Christchurch

From the mass of newspapers and periodicals published to-day the question of what to file in the small library is a real problem. In my visits to many of these libraries in various parts of the Dominion I have particularly noticed that beyond the well-known "Weekly News" (Auckland) and the "Free Lance" (Wellington) and one or two religious papers (probably donated) little else is to be found. In the case of the very small libraries there is a reason for this, as one secretary pointed out to me. In the country most people subscribe to one or both of the above-mentioned weeklies and they prefer to read them in the comfort of their own homes. The libraries in most cases are very small with a few shelves for the books and little space for displaying periodicals or newspapers. Another important point is that the subscriptions to periodicals are usually costly and small institutions with slender incomes cannot afford them.

In the smaller towns there is, perhaps, room for some slight improvement. But here, again, finances will govern the situation. If there is a reading room provided then it should contain newspapers from the main centres, such as Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. If all four cannot be represented, then at least one from each island should be filed. If a local newspaper is issued then it, too,

should be displayed, also a newspaper from the nearest centre or larger town. In some instances the publishers will supply the local papers free or at specially reduced rates. It is advisable to ascertain these facts before paying full price.

In the very small libraries, overseas newspapers are generally quite out of the question owing to the high costs; but in some instances the publishers are willing to supply their papers at a cheap rate or for cost of postage only. One of the most important daily newspapers is "The Times" (London), but its high cost makes it almost prohibitive to all but the very large libraries. At present it is nearly £7 per annum. A better proposition is the "Times Weekly Edition," which gives a summary of the week's news at about one quarter the cost. A newspaper or weekly journal from Australia is useful and the well-known Melbourne publication, the "Australasian" (6d.), can be recommended for general reading. If a Sydney publication is preferred then the "Sydney Mail" (6d.), an excellent weekly publication, will give satisfaction.

In the realm of magazines the enormous number of publications is almost bewildering, even to the librarian of the larger library, and it is impossible for the smaller institution to subscribe to more than a very small number. In New Zealand a great many people subscribe to the "Mirror," a well-known ladies' journal issued each month. Libraries in the towns could, perhaps, file this publication, but in the very small places it is enjoyed at home. It was pleasing to find that several of the smaller libraries subscribed to that excellent American monthly "The National Geographic." The twenty shillings or so for this magazine is well worth it to all libraries. A similar type of publication is the "Geographical Magazine," issued in England and slightly cheaper than the American one. General magazines like the "Strand," "Windsor," "Pearson," "Wide World," "Woman's Journal," "Good Housekeeping," and "Britannia and Eve" are prime favourites and a selection of these suitable for both men and women should be provided.

In the American field there will be found many excellent publications such as "Ladies' Home Journal," which, considering its attractive matter, is very reasonable in cost, the "Cosmopolitan," "Current History," and "Popular Mechanics." The latter is not only of interest to adults, but is very suitable for younger folks. Another publication of a similar type is "Popular Science," an American monthly slightly cheaper in cost but well worth having. The better class literary magazines such as "Harper's" and the "Atlantic" are good, but fairly costly.

Publications such as "Cornhill," "Blackwood," "Contemporary Review" and "Nineteenth Century" are also costly, unless obtained at second-hand rates from London agents. Few of these are to be found in any but the larger libraries. Copies of certain magazines ordered from London firms such as W. H. Smith and Sons can sometimes be secured at about half cost. These arrive in excellent condition a few weeks later than new copies, but at a cost of only about half.

The foregoing notes may be of use to several of the smaller libraries and the writer will be glad to supply any further particulars to libraries interested.

List of Suggested Periodicals.

"Atlantic Monthly" [$4.00, Atlantic Monthly Co., Boston, U.S.A.].

"Australasian" (weekly) [£1/6/-, Wilson & Mackinnon, Melbourne].

"Blackwood's Magazine" (monthly) [£1/10/-, W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh].

"Britannia and Eve" (monthly) [17/6, British National Newspapers, Ltd., London].

"Christian Science Monitor" (daily) [$9.00, Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston. Can sometimes be obtained free from Christian Science church people].

"Current History" (monthly) [$3.00, Current History Inc., New York].

"The Dominion" (daily) [13/-, Wellington Publishing Co., Wellington].

"Free Lance" (weekly) [£1/13/2, H. E. Geddis & Co., Wellington].

"Geographical Magazine" (monthly) [15/-, Chatto & Windus, London].

"Good Housekeeping" (monthly) [18/-, National Magazine Co., Ltd., London].

"Ladies' Home Journal" (monthly) [$3.00, Curtis Publishing Co., New York].

"National Geographic Magazine" (monthly) [$3.50, National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C.].

"The Observer" (weekly) [17/4, Observer Co., London. A London Sunday newspaper, well worth having for its general news and literary pages].

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"The Mirror" (monthly) [12/-, Mirror Publishing Co., Auckland].

"Popular Mechanics" (monthly) [$2.50, Popular Mechanics Co., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.].

"Popular Science" (monthly) [$1.50, Popular Science Publishing Co., New York.].

"The Press" (daily) [£1/19/-, Christchurch Press Co., Christchurch.].

"Strand Magazine" (monthly) [15/6, G. Newnes Ltd., London.].

"Sydney Mail" (weekly) [£2/2/-, Sydney Mail, Sydney.].

"Times Weekly Edition" (weekly) [£1/2/- Times Publishing Co., London].

"Weekly News" (weekly) [£1/12/-, Wilson & Horton, Auckland.].

"Wide World Magazine" (monthly) [14/6, G. Newnes Ltd., London.].

"Woman's Journal" (monthly) [17/6, Amalgamated Press Ltd., London].

BOOK LIST.

[Books recommended are marked as follows: Fiction is divided into three classes, viz.: (1) Western, Detective and Light Novels (marked "L" in the list); (2) Translations (marked "T"); (3) Novels of some literary worth or lasting interest (marked "W"). In accordance with a resolution of Council, the asterisks used to denote the suitability of particular books for different sized libraries have been deleted from the list. All prices shown are published prices.]

GENERAL:

Incorporated Association of Masters in Secondary Schools.—Guide for school librarians. Oxford. 3/6 1937 027.

PHILOSOPHY:

Bromberg, W.—The Mind of man. H. Hamilton. 10/6 1937 131.1

RELIGION:

Sheppard, H. R. L.—God and my neighbour. Cassell. 3/6 1937 204.

SOCIOLOGY:

Briant, K.—Oxford limited. M. Joseph. 10/6 1937 378.42

NATURAL SCIENCE:

Chase, C. T.—Frontiers of science. English Univ. Press. 12/6 1937 500.

APPLIED SCIENCE:

Gem, A. H.—How to keep fit. English Univ. Press. 3/- 1937 613.

O'Dea, M.—A Preface to advertising. Angus & R. 10/6 1938 659.1

Taylor, P. G.—VH-UXX. The story of an aeroplane. Angus & R. 8/6 1937 629.13

LITERATURE:

Barrie, Sir J.—The Boy David. Hodder. 5/- — 822.

Bourne, J. ed.—Twenty-five modern one-act plays. Gollancz. 5/- 1938 822.08

BIOGRAPHY: (B)

Galsworthy, A.—Over the hills and far away. R. Hale 10/6 1937 920.

Maugham, W. S.—The Summing up. Heinemann. 10/6 1938 920.

HISTORY:

Eldershaw, M. B.—Phillip of Australia. Harrap. 15/- 1938 994.4

Harrop, A. J.—England and the Maori Wars. The N.Z. News (London). 15/- 1937 995.

Hudson, G. F.—The Far East in world politics. Oxford. 7/6 1937 950.

Mackenzie, A. M.—The Passing of the Stewarts. Maclehose 12/6 1937 941.

Peart, J. D.—Old Tasman Bay. Lucas. 10/- 1937 993.15

"The Times," London.—Crown and Empire. Times Publ. Co. 7/6 1938 942.

FICTION:

W Bowen, M.—A Giant in chains. Hutchinson. 8/6

W Bromfield, L.—The rains came. Cassell. 8/6

W Bullett, G.—Bending sickle. Dent .. 7/6

L Carr, J. D.—To wake the dead. H. Hamilton 7/6

W Gibbs, Sir P. H.—Great argument. Hutchinson. 7/6

L Hine, M.—Clear as the sun. Hodder & S. 7/6

L Horler, S.—The Evil messenger. Hodder & S. 7/6

W Lewis, S.—The Prodigal parents. Cape. 7/6

L Marsh, H.—Artists in Crime. Bles. .. 7/6

L Marshall, E.—The White brigand. Hodder & S. 7/6

W Murray, D. L.—Commander of the mists. Hodder & S. 8/6

W Phillpotts, E.—Dark horses. Murray. .. 7/6

W Roberts, K.—Northwest passage. Angus & R. 10/6

L Ross, J.—The Major. Hodder & S. .. 7/6

L Sarasin, J. G.—Six ropes for glory. Hutchinson 7/6

W Smith, N. K.—A Stranger and a sojourner. Hodder & S. 8/6

L Wentworth, P.—Run! Hodder & S. .. 7/6

All questions relating to the *Activities of the Association* should be addressed to JOSEPH NORRIE, HON. SECRETARY, NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, P.O. Box 1529, WELLINGTON, C.1.; while questions with regard to the *Bulletin* should be addressed to STUART PERRY, HON. EDITOR, "NEW ZEALAND LIBRARIES," P.O. BOX 1529, WELLINGTON, C.1.

It is asked that in remitting money to the Association, *exchange* should be added to *cheques*, and that cheques and postal orders should be made payable to the SECRETARY, NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, *and not to any individual by name.*

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